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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/755,154	01/09/2004	Kevin J. Moeggenborg	100141	9641	
29050	7590 06/15/2006		EXAMINER		
STEVEN W		UMEZ ERONINI, LYNETTE T			
ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL, I.P. CABOT MICROELECTRONICS CORPORATION 870 NORTH COMMONS DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1765		
AURORA,	IL 60504		DATE MAILED: 06/15/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Appli	ication No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/7	55,154	MOEGGENBORG	ET AL.
Office Action Summa	<i>ry</i> Exan	niner	Art Unit	
	Lynet	tte T. Umez-Eronini	1765	
The MAILING DATE of this co Period for Reply	mmunication appears o	n the cover sheet with t	he correspondence add	dress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PER WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM 7  - Extensions of time may be available under the pr after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of tt  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the max  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period Any reply received by the Office later than three e earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.7	THE MAILING DATE O ovisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In als communication. In imm statutory period will apply for reply will, by statute, cause the nonths after the mailing date of the status of the stat	F THIS COMMUNICATION on event, however, may a reply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS are application to become ABANI	TION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this coloned (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
<ul> <li>1) Responsive to communication</li> <li>2a) This action is FINAL.</li> <li>3) Since this application is in conclosed in accordance with the</li> </ul>	2b)⊠ This action dition for allowance ex	is non-final. cept for formal matters	•	merits`is
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23 is 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 and 14-22 is/are 7) ☐ Claim(s) 4-13 is/are objected to 8) ☐ Claim(s) 23 are subject to rest	/are withdrawn from co rejected.			·
Application Papers				
9)☐ The specification is objected to 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 Janu</u> Applicant may not request that an Replacement drawing sheet(s) incention 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objection	uary 2004 is/are: a)⊠ y objection to the drawing cluding the correction is re	g(s) be held in abeyance. equired if the drawing(s) i	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s objected to. See 37 CF	R 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a a) All b) Some * c) None 1. Certified copies of the period copies of the period copies of the period copies of the certified copies of the period copies of the certified	of: riority documents have riority documents have opies of the priority doc rnational Bureau (PCT	been received. been received in Applicuments have been received Rule 17.2(a)).	ication No eived in this National S	Stage
Attachment(s)		»□·· · -		
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Re</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1 Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ol>			nary (PTO-413) ail Date nal Patent Application (PTO-	-152)

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This communication is in response to Applicants' Remarks in Amendment (filed 3/24/2006), which were persuasive in showing the Sakai et al. (EP 1 279 708 A1) reference, published January 29, 2004 disqualifies as prior art under 102(b) in the present application, filed January 9, 2004. Hence, a new Office Action is presented.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 14-20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sasaki et al. (EP 1 279 708 A1).

As to claims 1-3, 14-20, and 22, Sakai teaches a polishing composition that comprises: at least one abrasive; at least one organic compound such as polyoxyalkylene addition polymer; hydrogen peroxide (same as applicants' oxidizing additive) and water (same as applicants' carrier). (Abstract and [0033] and [0075]). The above reads on,

A polishing system comprising:

- (a) a liquid carrier.
- (b) a polymer, and

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(c) a polishing pad, an abrasive, or a combination thereof, in claim 1;

wherein the polymer is a polyglycerol ([0030-0032]), in claim 14;

wherein the polymer comprises surface functional groups selected from the group consisting of amines, amides, carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, phosphonic acids, hydroxyl groups, salts thereof, and combinations thereof ([0030-0032]), in claim 15;

wherein the polymer has a molecular weight of about 1,000 to about 1,000,000 g/mol ([0033]), in claim 16;

wherein the molecular weight is about 2,000 to about 500,000 g/mol ([0033]), in claim 17; and

wherein the system comprises an abrasive suspended in the liquid carrier ([0051), in claim 20; and

further comprising one or more polishing additives selected from the group consisting of chelating or complexing agents, oxidizing agents, surfactants, anti-foaming agents, biocides, and combinations thereof, in claim 22.

However, Sakai differs in failing to explicitly disclose a polymer having a branching of about 50%, 60% and 70% or greater, as recited respectively in claims 1-3;

wherein the polymer comprises a highly branched core comprising monomer, wherein about 50% of more of the monomers within the highly branched core are branched, in claim 18; and

a viscosity that is about 70% or less in claim 19.

Sakai illustrates the claimed combination of a liquid carrier; polymer; and polishing pad, an abrasive, or a combination thereof is known. However, the presently claimed combination would obviously have been provided to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made by selecting a polymer having a degree of branching, including Applicants' specifically claimed degree of branching greater, for the purpose of suppressing recesses on copper wiring in polishing of a device (Sakai, [0040]).

3. Claims 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakai (EP '708 A1) as applied to claims 1-3, 14, 1and 15-20 above, and further in view of Chou et al. (US-PGPUB 2002/0125461 A1).

Sakai differs in failing to disclose a polishing system wherein the system comprises an abrasive fixed to a polishing pad.

Chou teaches a polishing system can comprise a polishing pad wherein either an abrasive is suspended in the liquid portion of the polishing system or the abrasive can be fixed on a polishing pad ([0015-0017]).

Chou illustrates a polishing system wherein the system comprises an abrasive fixed to a polishing pad is known. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to substitute Sakai's polishing pad with an abrasive fixed to a polishing pad as taught by Chou because both pads are seen as equivalent for the purpose of effecting a method of polishing semiconductor

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wafers and other substrates, such as memory disk and high dielectric constant films (Chou, [0026]).

#### Allowable Subject Matter

- 4. Claims 4-13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 5. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: As to claims 4-13, the prior art of record taken alone or in combination fails to teach a polishing system that comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of dendritic polymers, comb polymers, bottle-brush polymers, linear dendrimer diblock copolymers, linear-dendrimer triblock copolymers, random-branched polymers, copolymers thereof, and combinations thereof, in combination with the rest of the limitations of the claims.

## Response to Arguments

6. Applicants' arguments, see Remarks, filed 3/24/2006, with respect to claims 1-3, 14-20, and 22 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Hence, the rejection of the said claims under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Sakai et al. (EP 1 279708 A1) has been withdrawn because Sakai failed to qualify as prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

7. Applicant's arguments filed 3/24/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant traverse the rejection of claims 1-3, 14-20, and 22 under 35 § U.S.C. 103(a) over Sakai et al. (EP 1 279708 A1) and claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Sakai (EP '708 A1) in view of Chou et al. (US PG-PUB 2002/0125461 A1) as failing to disclose a polymer having a degree of branching of about 50% or greater. Applicant argues Sakai discloses a polyoxyalkylene addition polymer having a total of 12 possible branch points.

Applicants' argument is acknowledged and unpersuasive. Although Sakai teaches a polishing composition that comprises: at least one organic compound such as polyoxyalkylene addition polymer; along with the other components (i.e. an abrasive, hydrogen peroxide (same as applicants' oxidizing additive) and water (same as applicants' carrier), (Abstract and [0033] and [0075]) of Applicants' composition, Sakai illustrates a polymer having some degree of branching is known. Hence, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select a polymer having a degree of branching as taught in the Sakai reference, including Applicants' specifically claimed degree of branching greater, for the purpose of suppressing recesses on copper wiring in polishing of a device (Sakai, [0040]).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lynette T. Umez-Eronini whose telephone number is 571-272-1470. The examiner is normally unavailable on the First Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nadine Norton can be reached on 571-272-1465. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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June 12, 2006

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APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	
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**Commissioner for Patents**